

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/748,164	12/31/2003	Motohiro Takano	Q79102	6958	
7590 06/27/2005			EXAM	EXAMINER	
Koda & Androlia			COONEY, JOHN M		
2029 Century P	ark East	•			
Suite 1140			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Los Angeles, CA 90067-2983			1711		

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	(* -
,	10/748,164	TAKANO ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John m. Cooney	1711	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, at - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma- earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thi od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communic BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	cation.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	•		ts is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the applicatio 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a		by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to t	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` '	-
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	•	• • •	` '
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the p application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a l	ents have been received. ents have been received in a riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this National Stage)
Attachment(s)			
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1204. 	Paper No.	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

ll

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Katoh et al.(5,990,186){corresponding, also, to EP-0,795,583}.

Katoh et al. disclose polyurethane sealing materials comprising polyurethane foams prepared from material components including antioxidants, antiozonants, catalysts, isocyanates, and polyester polyols prepared from dimer acid initiators having molecular weights as claimed, wherein the products read on the products as claimed (see abstract, column 4 lines 5-29, column 6 lines 22-35, 57-60, column 17 lines 44-46, & 59 et seq, column 18 lines 25-53, claim 12, and the tables & examples, as well as, the entire document). The volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions values recited in the claims are held to be inherent to the teachings of Katoh et al. owing to the similarities in the materials employed. Additionally, applicants' claims do not distinguish over the same material functioning as both antiozonant and antioxidant with corresponding inherent antiozonant and antioxidant behavior being evident.

Application/Control Number: 10/748,164

Art Unit: 1711

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) or (e), as appropriate, as being anticipated by Kinoshita et al.(2002/0123536)(e), Clauss(5,869,565), Sanok et al.(4,242,463), Yamamoto et al.(4,289,856), each taken individually.

Patentees disclose polyurethane sealing materials comprising polyurethane foams prepared from material components including antioxidants, antiozonants, catalysts, isocyanates, and polyols which read on the products as claimed (see each of the documents in their entirety). The volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions values recited in the claims are held to be inherent to patentees' teachings owing to the similarities in the materials employed. Additionally, applicants' claims do not distinguish over the same material functioning as both antiozonant and antioxidant with corresponding inherent antiozonant and antioxidant behavior being evident.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Application/Control Number: 10/748,164

Art Unit: 1711

Claims 1-7 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-17 of copending Application No. 10/752,028. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of 10/752,028 disclose polyurethane sealing materials comprising polyurethane foams prepared from material components including antioxidants, antiozonants, catalysts, isocyanates, and polyester polyols prepared from dimer acid initiators having molecular weights as claimed. Though the claims of 10/752,028 do not particularly recite antiozonant component amounts, such values would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art from the claims and teaching supporting disclosure of 10/752,028 for the purpose of imparting their additive effect so as to arrive at the products of the instant claims with the expectation of success in the absence of a showing of new or unexpected results.

Page 4

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bechara et al.(6,051,620) is cited for its disclosure of interesting materials in the art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Cooney whose telephone number is 571-272-1070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 6.

Application/Control Number: 10/748,164

Art Unit: 1711

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck, can be reached on 571-272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOHN M. COONEY, JR. PRIMARY EXAMINER

Group 17

Page 5